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NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1950

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published during the week ending the 23rd May 1950 :—

| S. No. | No. and Date | Issued by | Subject |
|--------|---|------------------------------|--|
| 1 | No. 7-ITC (P.N.)/50, dated the 17th May 1950. | Ministry of Commerce | Public Notice <i>re</i> Import of Newsprint from Canada in January—June, 1950. |
| | No. 8-ITC (P.N.)/50, dated the 17th May 1950. | Ditto | Public Notice <i>re</i> Import of Tea Chests in January—June 1950. |
| 2 | No. 9-ITC (P.N.)/50, dated the 18th May 1950. | Ditto | Income Tax Verification Certificate Registration of Scheme for the second half of 1950 for the purpose of Import/Export Licensing. |

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

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PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence)

MINISTRY OF STATES**RESOLUTION**

New Delhi, the 18th May 1950

No. F.1(28)-P/50.—The Government of Saurashtra have had, for some considerable time, under their consideration the agrarian problems of Saurashtra with special reference to the relations between land-holders and their tenants. They feel that the time has come when there should be expert investigation of these problems so that a permanent arrangement could be thought out which is fair to all interests concerned. The Government of India have discussed this question with the Government of Saurashtra and in consultation with them have decided to appoint a Commission to study the revenue and tenancy problems of Saurashtra and make suitable recommendations, in order that this question may be settled in a satisfactory manner.

2. The Commission will consist of the following:—

Shri Janardan A. Madan, I.C.S. (Retired)—*Chairman.*

Shri D. V. Rege, I.C.S., Regional Commissioner and Adviser, Saurashtra—*Member.*

Shri Mano Patel, Collector, Zalawar—*Member.*

3. The following will be the terms of reference of the Commission:—

To examine and report on—

- (1) the history and the present position of the relations between land-holders and their tenants in non-Khalsa areas (NOTE: the word land-holder would include *inter alia*, a Zamindar, Jagirdar, Girasdar, Talukdar, Bhayat, Bhagdar, Peta Bhagdar, Mul Girasia, Barkhalidar, Inamdar and Jiwaitdar);
- (2) the State of land revenue administration including survey, settlement, maintenance of village records in the non-khalsa areas of Saurashtra;
- (3) the existing tenancy legislation regulating the relations between land-holders and the tenant, the mode of realisation of rent, the status of the tenant and the security of the tenure and quantum of *Gharkhed*, if any, to be given to the land-holder;
- (4) the need and the desirability of re-determining in the light of present day conditions and the requirements of modern administration and in particular, the need for improving agrarian conditions, the respective shares of the State, the land-holders and the cultivator in the produce and the assets of the holding;
- (5) the desirability of extinguishing differences between the Khalsa and non-Khalsa areas so that a uniform land revenue and land tenure system is established throughout Saurashtra, the manner in which this should be brought about and the administrative organisation and legislation necessary therefor;
- (6) the steps to be taken to improve the economic condition of the smaller land holders and tenants having regard to the effects of tenancy and agrarian reform on them; and
- (7) any other constituent and/or cognate matters which the Commission may consider as arising out of the foregoing terms of reference.

N. M. BUCH, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**PUBLIC NOTICE**

New Delhi, the 20th May 1950

SUBJECT:—*Grant of additional grace period in case of licences issued for imports from U. K. which expired during the period of London Dock Strike.*

No. 10-I.T.O.(P.N.)/50.—The recent London Dock Strike may have resulted in goods which would ordinarily have been shipped within the validity of the relevant import licences being shipped after the expiry of the licences.

2. It has, therefore, been decided that import licences, other than those issued under the O.G.L. XI and XV Concessional Schemes, which would have expired on any date between the 18th April and 15th May 1950 (both days inclusive) will be deemed valid to cover shipments made from London Port at any time up to 30 days after the date of expiry of their original validity including the grace period, if any.

3. Special licences issued under the O.G.L. XI and XV Concessional Schemes which would have expired between the 18th April and 15th May 1950 (both days inclusive) and where the grace period is not ordinarily allowed, will also be deemed valid to cover shipments made from London Port within 15 days after the date of expiry as specified on those licences.

4. Necessary instructions have been issued to the Customs authorities in the matter.

R. J. PRINGLE, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

New Delhi, the 20th May 1950

No. 6-Tex.1/49.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Factories (Control of Dismantling) Order, 1946, namely:—

In the said Order—

- (a) for sub-clause (2) of clause I the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely
- (2) It extends to the whole of India except Part B States.
- (b) in sub-clause (1) (a) of clause 6 for the word 'Crown' the word 'Government' shall be substituted.

B. K. KAUL, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS**

New Delhi, the 18th May 1950

No. O.7-1/49.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further

amendment shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

For rule 49 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“49. A parcel redirected to any place served by the inland post shall, save where the original address and the substituted address are within the delivery area of the same post office, or are within the same post town, or where the parcel has been returned as unclaimed or refused for delivery to the sender within the delivery area of the post office of issue or the same post town, be chargeable in respect of each redirection with further postage amounting to half the prepaid rate.”

P. K. ROY, Dy. Secy.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

New Delhi, the 19th May 1950

No. QB.25-14/49.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 64 of the said Rules, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) No article for which an acknowledgment is required under sub-rule (1) shall be accepted for registration unless it bears the name and address of the sender and is accompanied by a prescribed form of acknowledgment duly filled in and securely attached to such article.”

K. V. VENKATACHALAM, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 18th May 1950

No. F(X)II.47/TX.12/8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Act, 1941 (XXV of 1941), the Central Government is pleased to cancel the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) No. F(X)II.47/TX.12/8, dated the 23rd November 1948 declaring the liability of the Central Provinces Railway to pay “house tax” in aid of the funds of the Daryapur Municipal Committee.

No. F(X)II.47/TX.12/8.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Act, 1941 (XXV of 1941), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Daryapur Municipal Committee the House Tax levied by that Committee.

No. F(X)II.48/TX.7/(1).—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Act, 1941 (XXV of 1941), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Nizam's State Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Kurnool Municipality, the Education Tax levied by that Municipality.

S. S. RAMASUBBAN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, MINES AND POWER

New Delhi, the 19th May 1950

No. Dy. 3481-WI/50.—*Corrigendum.*—For the words “The Executive Engineer, ‘D’ Division”, occurring in the last sentence of paragraph 1 of Resolution No. 3211-WI/50, published in Section 1 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 6th May 1950, please read “The Executive Engineer, Services Division”.

C. S. EDWARD, Asstt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 17th May 1950

No. LW-3(17)/1949.—In pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 5 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947), the Central Government is pleased to publish the following report of the activities financed from the General Welfare Account of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund during the year 1948-49, together with a statement of accounts for that year and an estimate of receipts into and expenditure from the General Welfare Account during the year 1949-50:—

The report deals briefly with the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund during the period 1st April, 1948 to 31st March, 1949. During the year, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules 1949 under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act 1947 were published.

2. As the Korea and Talcher States merged into the Indian Dominion, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 was extended to these territories with effect from the 19th June 1948 and the 4th November 1948 respectively.

3. Welfare Cess continued to be levied at the rate of annas 6 per ton of coal and coke despatched by rail. Out of this, one anna and four pies was apportioned to the Housing Account and four annas and eight pies to the General Welfare Account of the Fund. A scheme for the collection of Cess on despatches of coal and coke by means of transport other than rail was under examination.

4. During the year under report, four meetings of the Advisory Committee were held. One meeting was held at Nagpur in November 1948. The number of meetings held by the various Sub-Committees of the Advisory Committee is indicated below:—

| | |
|--|---|
| (1) Finance Sub-Committee | 5 |
| (2) Coalfield Sub-Committee, Bengal | 2 |
| (3) Coalfield Sub-Committee, Bihar | 5 |
| (4) Coalfield Sub-Committee, C. P & Berar. | 4 |

5. *Hospitalisation.*—One of the principal objects of the Fund is the improvement of public health, sanitation, and the provision of medical facilities for coal miners. To implement this, two Regional Hospitals and two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Katras and Tisra in the Jharia coalfield started functioning from the 15th July 1948. Similarly, two Regional Hospitals and two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Chora and Searsole in the Raniganj coalfield started functioning from the 1st August 1948. Due to absence of water supply and sanitary and electrical arrangements, indoor wards could not be opened during the year.

Statements below show the number of patients treated in the Regional Hospitals and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres from the date of their functioning to the 31st March 1949.

REGIONAL HOSPITALS

1. Number of colliery and non-colliery patients treated.

| | Katras | Tisra | Chora | Searsale |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| (a) Colliery | 2807 | 3881 | 2540 | 3813 |
| (b) Non-Colliery | 5454 | 3478 | 2753 | 4293 |
| Total | 8261 | 7359 | 5293 | 8106 |

2. Number of old and new cases treated.

| | Katras | Tisra | Chora | Searsale |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| (a) Old Cases | 6634 | 5079 | 3408 | 5146 |
| (b) New Cases | 1627 | 2280 | 1885 | 2960 |
| Total | 8261 | 7359 | 5293 | 8106 |

3. Number of men, women and children (new cases) treated.

| | Katras | Tisra | Chora | Searsale |
|---|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| (a) Men | 967 | 1257 | 900 | 1599 |
| (b) Women | 296 | 621 | 535 | 957 |
| (c) Children (under 12 years) | 364 | 402 | 441 | 404 |
| Total | 1627 | 2280 | 1885 | 2960 |

4. Number of operations performed.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| (a) Selected Operation | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| (b) Minor Operations | 17 | 8 | 28 | 90 |

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

1. Number of maternily cases attended.

| | Katras | Tisra | Chora | Searsale |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| (a) Colliery | 2 | 16 | .. | 71 |
| (b) Non-Colliery | 465 | 256 | .. | 31 |
| Total | 467 | 272 | .. | 102 |

2. Number of ante-natal and post-natal cases attended.

| | Katras | Tisra | Chora | Searsale |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| (a) Ante Natal | 7 | .. | .. | 60 |
| (b) Post Natal | 7 | .. | .. | 42 |
| Total | 14 | .. | .. | 102 |

3. Number of children attended.

| | Katras | Tisra | Chora | Searsale |
|----------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| (a) Male | 209 | .. | .. | 151 |
| (b) Female | 232 | .. | .. | 104 |
| Total | 441 | .. | .. | 255 |

4. Number of gynaecological cases treated.

| | Katras | Tisra | Chora | Searsale |
|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| (a) Old | 2137 | .. | .. | 673 |
| (b) New | 451 | .. | .. | 307 |
| Total | 2588 | .. | .. | 980 |

Out of the four Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, only two were functioning during the period, as only 2 Lady Doctors with requisite qualifications could be recruited.

The Central Hospital at Dhanbad—the foundation of which was laid on the 7th April 1948 by the Hon'ble Shri Jagjiwan Ram, Labour Minister, is expected to be completed by towards the middle of the year 1950. Steps were taken for the appointment of Medical Superintendent to enable procurement of drugs and equipment to be made well in advance so that the hospital may start functioning as soon as the building is ready.

A complete set of instruments and apparatus of a 125 bedded American Hospital Unit for use in the Central Hospital has been purchased at a cost of about Rs. 25,000 from the American Surplus Stores.

Major V. M. Albuquerque, Deputy Director General of Health Services visited Dhanbad in the middle of November 1948 and made certain suggestions on technical points arising in connection with the construction work.

As an interim arrangement till indoor wards of the Regional Hospitals and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres start functioning, the Fund has been making a monthly grant of Rs. 5,250 to the Sanatoria Hospital of Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., for reservation of 25 beds for free treatment of miners.

The provision of ambulance for transport of patients continued to be the same as before. Two ambulances in charge of each of the Jharia and Asansol Mines Boards of Health were usefully utilised. Of the three ambulances for the C.P. and Berar Coalfields, the one with Messrs. C. P. Syndicate mostly remained idle and as such was placed in charge of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. The one already with Messrs. Shaw Wallace was fully utilised. The third ambulance was in charge of Messrs. Ballarpur Collieries Ltd. The Fund's grant at the rate of Rs. 200 per mensem per van for the Jharia and C. P. Coalfields and of Rs. 800 per mensem per van for the Raniganj Coalfield was continued.

In addition to the X-Ray Unit installed at the State Railway Colliery Hospital at Giridih, another Unit, at a cost of Rs. 26,950 was purchased during the year and installed at the Barqui Hospital of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., for use of the miners of the C. P. and Berar Coalfields.

6. Sanitation.—Annual recurring grants have been sanctioned to the Jharia and Asansol Mines Boards of Health for extending their sanitary services. The payment of the grant to the Jharia Mines Board of Health to the extent

of Rs. 43,170 was continued as before. The Advisory Committee meeting held on the 28th January 1949 decided to increase the amount of grant to the Asansol Mines Board of Health from Rs. 33,000 to Rs. 40,000 for the year under report. The Boards, however, could not spend the full amount within the year. Details of expenditure incurred by them is indicated below:

| | J.M.B.H. | A.M.B.H. |
|---|------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Pay, D.A. and House rent etc. of Medical Inspectors | 4,562 9 0 | 9,994 2 0 |
| Sanitary Officer | | |
| 2. Pay, D.A., House rent etc. of Health Instructors | 2,964 13 0 | 16,181 15 3 |
| Sanitary Assistants | | |
| 3. Pay, D.A., House rent etc. of peons | 790 14 0 | Included in items 1 and 2 |
| 4. Pay, D.A., House rent etc. of sweepers | 19,851 8 3 | 9,998 13 0 |
| 5. Miscellaneous expenses, such as uniform to sweepers, equipment, disinfectants etc. | 1,008 12 3 | 578 1 3 |
| 6. Rent of the buildings for office and quarters | .. | 2,519 12 0 |
| | 20,178 8 6 | 30,272 11 6 |

7. *Anti T. B. measures.*—Construction of 3 Static T.B. Clinics—two for the Jharia Coalfield and one for the Raniganj Coalfield for implementing the scheme drawn up by the T. B. Specialist, Dr. Y. G. Shrikhande for the treatment of the disease has been sanctioned. In the Jharia Coalfield, one clinic will be located at Chandkunya for which a site has been acquired. For the other clinic, a site near the Regional Hospital at Katras is under acquisition. In the Raniganj Coalfield, the clinic will be set up in the Regional Hospital at Scarsole. Plans and estimates for the clinic and staff quarters have been prepared.

During the year, the T. B. Specialist visited several colliery hospitals and dispensaries in the Jharia, Raniganj and Giridih coalfields and examined miners suffering from diseases of the lungs. He also visited Kodarma and the Mica Mines. As most of the colliery hospitals and dispensaries did not possess necessary equipment for the diagnosis and treatment of T. B. cases, his diagnosis was made mostly on clinical grounds assisted only in a few cases with the aid of laboratory and X-Ray facilities where available.

8. *Anti Venereal diseases.*—The scheme prepared for the eradication of venereal diseases in the coalfields was under examination. Till the question of setting up anti Venereal Diseases laboratories and clinics for examination and treatment of patients is finalised, the possibility of the Jharia and Asansol Mines Board of Health undertaking blood tests in their existing laboratories is being explored. The existing laboratories are not well equipped for the purpose. Cost envisaged by the Jharia and Asansol Mines Boards of Health in setting up well equipped serological laboratory with expert staff is Rs. 60,000 non-recurring and Rs. 15,000 recurring per annum and Rs. 11,400 non-recurring and Rs. 9,804 recurring per annum respectively.

9. *Anti-malaria operations.*—Anti-malaria operations in the coalfields of Jharia, Raniganj, Hazaribagh, Panch Valley and Margherita continued as before under the control of the Malaria Institute of India. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 30th January 1947, the annual recurring grant of the Fund for the anti-malaria operations was reduced during the year from Rs. 12.5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs. The grant is exclusive of capital outlay on account of the cost of

construction and maintenance of anti-malaria buildings in the various coalfields.

With a view to make an all-out attempt to eradicate malaria from the coalfields, the Advisory Committee meeting held on the 28th January 1949 decided to give an additional grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for the year 1949-50 to enable the Anti-Malaria Organisation to carry on intensive operations, as an experimental measure, in the coalfields of Jharia and Raniganj. It is proposed that the following measures will be taken:—

- (1) Establishment of mobile laboratory units for microscopical diagnosis of malaria cases and determination of spleen rates, etc., in a selected group of collieries in the different coalfields well in advance of the malaria transmission season.
- (2) To institute suppressive treatment regimes for infected individuals.
- (3) To increase the frequency of D.D.T. applications and to undertake anti-larval measures more vigorously in certain sections of the coalfields.

The following is the coalfield-wise statement of expenditure incurred by the Anti-Malaria Organisation during the year:—

| | Rs. | As. | Ps. |
|--|----------|-----|-----|
| 1- Central Organisation at Delhi | 7,864 | 13 | 0 |
| 2. Central Organisation at Dhanbad | 40,026 | 13 | 3 |
| 3. Jharia Coalfield | 2,43,725 | 4 | 0 |
| 4. Hazaribagh Coalfield | 92,087 | 9 | 6 |
| 5. Assam Coalfield | 28,324 | 11 | 0 |
| 6. Panch Valley Coalfield | 70,367 | 13 | 6 |
| 7. Raniganj Coalfield | 2,43,621 | 8 | 9 |
| Total | 7,26,018 | 9 | 0 |

10. *Pithead Baths and Creches.*—The Pithead Bath Rules 1946 made it obligatory on the part of the colliery owners to complete construction of Pithead Baths by the 1st July 1947. Similarly nine months from the date of notification was fixed as the time limit for the construction of creche buildings, which colliery owners were to construct, in accordance with the Mines Creche Rules, 1946 issued on the 28rd July 1946. Difficulty in the supply position of materials like steel and cement was responsible in a large measure for non-compliance with the provision of the rules. The last date for construction of Pithead Baths was accordingly extended to 1st July 1948. The extension of the date, however, did not improve the position. On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 6th August 1948, Colliery Associations were informed that the time limit was further extended till the 1st January 1949. To encourage speedy construction, it was also decided to continue to grant subsidies to those colliery owners, who completed construction of Pithead Baths by that date.

The following statement shows the position as on the 31st March 1949 regarding construction of Pithead Baths and Creches:—

| | |
|---|----|
| No. of Pithead Baths completed | 37 |
| No. of Pithead Baths under construction | 87 |
| No. of Creches completed | 12 |
| No. of Creches under construction | 43 |

Till the end of the period under report, only 5 collieries, namely, Kankanee, Bhowra, Amlabad, Putki, Apkar Charanpur, out of 33 collieries qualified for subsidy. The total amount involved in respect of these 5 collieries was about Rs. 19000.

11. *Water Supply*.—The scheme prepared by the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal for supply of water to the Asansol Mining Settlement area, was examined by the Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission as well as by the Central Technical Power Board and the Chief Technical Adviser (Sindri). Both stated that detailed investigation carried out by the *ad hoc* Committee on water supply for Sindri Fertiliser Factory has proved that the surface flow of the river fall below the requirements of the Fertiliser Factory for 4 months of the year and suggested linking the Asansol scheme with the Damodar Valley Project or with any other dams contemplated under that project. According to the Damodar Valley Corporation the entire water required for the scheme could be drawn from the river.

It was however estimated that the capital cost of the entire scheme, exclusive of the cost of preparation of detailed scheme and supervision charges, would be Rs. 1,79,56,000 and the recurring cost of Rs. 6,82,000. As the cost involved, was beyond the resources of the Welfare Fund, the Government of West Bengal was informed that the Welfare Fund would consider the question of giving a grant if the Asansol Mines Board of Health or the Provincial Government itself decided to implement the scheme.

Preliminary investigation recommended in Mr. Berry's report on water supply for collieries in the Pench Valley Coalfields was carried out through the Central Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 12,456 to the Fund. The Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission which was consulted regarding the design of the water works and the agency for its execution, required certain further data and the Provincial Government have been requested to undertake the investigation.

12. *Inspectorate*.—The Inspectorate consisting of a Chief Welfare Officer (Mines), 3 Inspectors of Labour Welfare (Mines), a Lady Welfare Officer (Mines), and five Propaganda Officers continued to supervise the welfare activities financed by the Welfare Fund, the administration of the Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, Mines Creche Rules, as well as the Mines Maternity Benefit Act in respect of coal mines.

The Chief Welfare Officer (Mines) and the Inspectors are also *ex-officio* Inspectors of Mines in respect of those sections of the Indian Mines Act which relate to hours of work, employment of children, provision of first aid, sanitation, etc.

The Propaganda Officers continued to give publicity to the provisions of labour enactments affecting coal mine workers and to give talks to the work-people on nutritive value of diets, hygiene, sanitation, evil effects of drinking, etc., with a view to improving their standard of living as well as to urge them to reduce voluntary absenteeism.

During the year under report Mr. J. V. Bhave, Inspector of Labour Welfare (Mines), Central Provinces was awarded a fellowship by the United Nations Organisation to enable him to observe and familiarise himself with social welfare work in the United Kingdom. One Inspector of Labour Welfare (Mines), one Assistant Inspector of Labour Welfare, 2 Assistant Lady Welfare Officers and one Field Worker were deputed during the year to undergo the Short Term Social Work Course of the Calcutta University.

During the end of the year under report a scheme for the re-organisation of the Inspectorate, as recommended by the Advisory Committee meeting held on the 28th

January 1949, received sanction of Government. Division of coalfields into compact manageable zones, each in charge of an officer, clear enunciation of duties to be performed by each, control and supervision to be exercised by the Inspectors and the Chief Welfare Officer are the main features of the scheme. The scheme should be put into operation with effect from the 1st April 1949. Coalfields of Bihar, Bengal and Central Provinces have been divided into 24 circles and placed in charge of an Assistant Inspector or a Junior Assistant Inspector of Labour Welfare (Mines) according to the importance and size of the centres. Assam, Korea and Talcher have been treated as separate circles and included in the scheme.

13. *Mobile Shop*.—A Mobile Shop is maintained for selling consumer goods at a comparatively cheap price to the mine workers at their place of work. The goods sold are articles of every day use, such as, aluminium utensils, shirts, ready made garments, blankets, jerseys, umbrellas, soaps, silver ornaments, etc. During the year under review, goods worth Rs. 83,607 were sold at 289 collieries visited by the Mobile Shop in Bihar and Bengal Coalfields. Goods worth Rs. 20,936 were purchased during the year. On the 31st March 1949 goods worth Rs. 7,368-8-6 were in stock. With a view to replenishing the stocks, orders for a large number of goods were placed in January 1949. It is proposed to provide one more Mobile Shop exclusively for Bengal Coalfields.

14. *Mobile Canteen*.—The Mobile Canteen provides tea and snacks to the labourers at cheap rates. It visited on an average 2 collieries a day and the daily average sale amounted to Rs. 21.

15. *Mobile Cinema*.—The Mobile Cinema screened 96 free shows to the miners in the Jharia, Raniganj and Bokaro Coalfields. As open air shows are given, the Mobile Cinema remained inactive during the monsoon.

16. *Vegetable Gardens*.—With a view to selling vegetables to miners at concession rates, a vegetable garden at Jitpur was run departmentally, under the supervision of the Officer-in-Charge, Women's Welfare Section, Patherdih. As however expenditure on the garden was not being commensurate with the yield, it was decided to run the garden on batai system, as an experimental measure, from the 1st November 1948. The idea was that the Fund should supply seeds, manure, etc., to the labourers and that the yield would be divided half and half between the Fund and the labourers.

17. *Grants and Subsidies*.—(a) *Contribution for the relief of lepers*.—The Fund is committed to the payment of Rs. 20,000 to the Dhanbad and District Leprosy Relief Fund as a non-recurring grant for the construction of a leper colony of 12 beds and of an annual recurring grant, of Rs. 720 per bed for their maintenance. Out of the non-recurring grant, a sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid. Payment of the balance awaits report of completion of the buildings.

For the relief of lepers in the Bengal Coalfields the Fund has sanctioned a grant to the Asansol Leper Hospital and settlement of a sum of Rs. 25,000 non-recurring and Rs. 250 recurring per bed per annum for 28 beds. No payment was, however, made during the year as building for the colony could not be completed.

During the year the Fund paid a sum of Rs. 450 non-recurring and Rs. 215 recurring as grant to the Hingir Rampur Coal Co. Ltd., for the maintenance of a leper clinic attached to their mines at Sambalpur (Orissa).

(b) *Refresher Course of Training for Colliery Medical Officers*.—The Fund contributed a sum of Rs. 14,000 during the year towards the cost of meeting the expenses of the

third refresher course of training of Colliery Medical Officers of the Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields. 36 lectures on 57 subjects were delivered by specialists. The lectures were attended by 58 Colliery Medical Officers, 27 from the Raniganj Coalfield and 31 from Jharia Coalfield.

18. *Women's Welfare Scheme.*—With the object of improving the standard of living and also to provide means for earning subsidiary income to women workers and dependents through properly organised cottage industries, a section under this organisation started functioning from the 1st April 1947, exclusively for the welfare of women and children in the coalfields of Bihar, Bengal and the C.P.

13 welfare centres were functioning at the beginning of the year. During the year, 8 more centres were opened including two at Bokaro and Bermo, thus extending the activities of the section from Jharia and Raniganj fields to Bokaro field also. 3 centres at Sripur, Phoothi and Bhagaband had to be closed as facilities for accommodation provided by the management were withdrawn. The total strength of the welfare workers at the end of the year comprised of 6 senior and 2 junior Assistant Lady Welfare Officers, 19 Field Workers and 48 Centre-in-Charges.

The Centre-in-Charges or Sevikas as they are called, were trained at the headquarters of the Camp at Pathardih in two batches—one in April 1948 and the other in October 1948. Besides learning handicrafts like knitting, sewing, tailoring, doll making, etc., they were taught subject like hygiene, physiology, midwifery, first-aid, general knowledge, elementary economics and politics, elementary accounting and sale of consumer goods. A series of lectures by outsiders were also arranged. The girls were also trained in nursing and general care of children.

The following were the normal activities of the Centres:

- (1) Imparting primary education to the miners' children.
- (2) Handicrafts education to the kamins and grown-up children.
- (3) Daily talks on current affairs, on Health and Sanitation and other general subjects.
- (4) Visits to the Dhowrahs, creches—pithead baths, etc., and supervising other welfare measures and suggesting general improvement of sanitary conditions.
- (5) Looking into sick cases and reporting them to the hospitals looking into cases where maternity benefits have been denied to deserving cases and reporting them to the proper authorities.

- (6) Providing recreation to the children such as indoor games like carroms, ludo, etc., and outdoor games like football and hide and seek. In some of the centres swings, jhoolas, etc., have been installed for the benefits of the children.

- (7) Sale of consumer goods.

On an average, 25 to 30 children and 10 to 15 kamins attended the centres daily. The attendance was greater at Digwandih, Khargali, Bansjora and Jambad-Kaora Centres.

Looms were installed at Jitpur, Digwandih, Nustore and Banjora and about 10 kamins were taught weaving at each centre.

From January 1949 Khadi takli spinning and organisation of Bhajan and Kirtan parties were introduced in the centres.

Statement of Accounts 1948-49.

| RECEIPTS | | | EXPENDITURE | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| | Rs. | A. P. | | Rs. | A. P. |
| Opening Balance } | 1,10,72,408 | 0 0 | Expenditure during the year } | 30,67,566 | 0 0 |
| Receipts during the year } | 55,00,453 | 0 0 | Closing Balance } | 1,35,05,355 | 0 0 |
| | 1,65,72,921 | 0 0 | | 1,65,72,921 | 0 0 |

Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1949-50

| RECEIPTS | | | EXPENDITURE | | |
|----------|-----------|-----|-------------|-----------|-----|
| Rs. | 27,81,958 | 0 0 | Rs. | 62,20,790 | 0 0 |

S. MULLICK, Dy. Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 19th May 1950

No. AL 136/EMG(1).—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. AL 136/EMG(1), dated the 12th April 1950, published at pages 65-66 of Part I, Section 1 of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 15th April 1950, in sub-rule (2) of rule 58, for the words "repatriated to" read "repatriated through".

SADASHIVA PRASAD, Dy. Secy

